

Another Bond of Peace.  
Secretary of State Root, who has done  
more, perhaps, than any other incumbent  
of his office to bring about better feeling  
and a closer cohesion between the South  
American republics, must feel gratified,  
as does the rest of the country, at the  
conclusion of the treaty between Panama  
and Colombia. So long as the United  
States had such a large stake in Panama  
there was, it is true, no very grave  
danger of revolutionary disturbances or  
armed conflict between the two republics,  
but it is still gratifying to know that by  
the treaty just concluded the controver-  
sies arising between Panama and  
Colombia, due to the revolution of 1903,  
have been finally disposed of. After that  
revolution, which resulted in the creation  
of Panama as a separate republic, the  
nations of the world promptly recognized  
Panama's lawful independence. Colombia  
alone stood out, but by the present  
treaty she relinquishes all claims of  
sovereignty over Panama.  
One of the most important features of  
the treaty—its full details are not yet  
known—is that it fixes definitely and per-  
manently the boundary between the two  
republics. In the discussions antecedent  
to the conclusion of this treaty it has  
been frequently said that the fixing of  
this boundary line affected in some way  
the Panama Canal Zone, but this was  
not so, as the boundary line is some two  
hundred miles away. By the terms of  
the treaty it is believed that Panama will  
be required to pay Colombia a sum of  
money toward that portion of the  
Colombian national debt which was ex-  
pended for Panama's benefit. This is, of  
course, equitable and just, and Panama  
will have little trouble in paying the  
sum required from the large royalties  
which the United States will have to pay  
for the use of the Canal Zone.  
While it is gratifying to know that the  
United States has taken no small part  
in bringing about the consummation of  
friendly relations between Panama and  
Colombia, it is also cause for congratula-  
tion that such a treaty should have been  
negotiated during the incumbency as  
president of Panama of President Obal-  
dia. It was he who, in 1903, made the  
most strenuous efforts to induce the  
Colombians to join with Panama in ratify-  
ing the canal treaty, and who traveled  
to Bogota to warn the Colombians that  
if they did not consent to the canal  
treaty the isthmus would revolt and re-  
establish its old-time independent form  
of government. It is true that his efforts  
failed then, but since Panama has set  
up for itself it has been largely due to  
his personal qualities that the re-es-  
tablished republic of Panama has attained  
a degree of prosperity never before  
known, and there is little doubt that the  
present treaty is largely a result of his  
efforts and influence.  
But to whomsoever the conclusion of  
the treaty may be due, the main thing is  
that it makes for another bond of peace  
between the Pan-American republics.  
The truth of the matter is, this country  
is not inclined to picture the average  
Congressman as equipped either with a  
halo in the first place or hoofs and  
horns in the second.

The Southern Commercial Congress.  
It is good news to learn that the Southern  
Commercial Congress, which was  
organized at a convention of Southern In-  
dustrial and commercial interests at a  
meeting recently held in this city, is now  
practically insured as a permanent  
organization. It was at the meeting held  
in Washington that the work of organiza-  
tion was begun. That was only a start;  
and the impetus given by that meeting  
seems to have permeated the entire South  
and aroused merchants and manufacturers  
throughout the region into new life.  
From every Southern State, practically,  
have come prominent men consenting to  
act as vice presidents of the permanent  
organization, and these men have under-  
taken the work of enlisting the co-opera-  
tion of the leading commercial bodies  
throughout the South.  
One of the practical points to which  
the organization is working is the estab-  
lishing in Washington of a permanent  
exposition where shall be displayed ex-  
amples of the industrial, agricultural,  
mineral, and other resources of the South.  
For the enterprising business men of the  
South see that the establishment of such a  
permanent exposition at the National  
Capital would take the place very largely,  
of local expositions and would be the  
means of establishing a valuable  
bureau of information concerning every  
section and industry of the South. It is  
plain that the whole scheme is yet in  
its infancy, but broadly speaking it  
simply involves a permanently estab-  
lished exposition in which the whole  
South is to unite.  
Of course if such a permanent exposition  
in Washington is to be successful it  
will be because of the aroused energy  
of the business men of the South. It  
cannot be hoped that the Southern States  
will appropriate from their public treas-  
uries the necessary money for the estab-  
lishment of such a project, but the money

must come, as it should, from those who  
will derive the greatest benefit from it—  
from the merchants, manufacturers,  
mine owners, land owners, and, above all,  
the railroads. If the same energetic spirit  
which has characterized the early part  
of this movement continues, there can be  
no doubt that the proposed exposition will  
be in time established. It will be a  
notable addition to the United States  
Capital, and at the same time cannot  
fail to be an enormous factor in the  
future development of the Southern  
States.

To the previous fifty-seven varieties of  
Democrats, we now must add, it appears,  
"Taft-Democrat."

Prohibit Poisonous Gas!  
An unpleasant public duty has been per-  
formed by those Federal officers who  
have revealed the dangerous quality of  
the gas now supplied the people of Wash-  
ington. This deadly product, five times  
as poisonous as the old-fashioned coal  
gas, goes into nearly every home, and  
only by the exercise of the most rigid  
attention to fixtures and appliances can  
our householders prevent the recurrence  
of such heartrending tragedies as de-  
solated the Bremerman family.  
There is nothing criminal about fur-  
nishing the helpless consumer with such  
a poisonous gas, nothing illegal about it,  
nothing that the law does not permit, our  
prosecuting officers tell us.  
But the moral sense of the community  
is shocked by these disclosures; the con-  
science of every individual tells him that  
a great wrong is being done the people  
of the National Capital through the  
manufacture and distribution of gas so  
poisonous to human life. It is a wrong  
that ought to be righted voluntarily by  
the Washington Gaslight Company, but  
failing that, it can be, and we doubt not  
will be, righted by prompt and effective  
legislation such as that which has long  
been on the statute books of the com-  
monwealth of Massachusetts.

The use of illuminating gas has always  
been fraught with more or less danger,  
and it is obviously the duty to reduce  
this continually present danger to a  
minimum. Yet precisely the contrary  
course has been elected by the Wash-  
ington Gaslight Company. It has steadily  
and stealthily increased the amount of  
poisonous ingredients in its gas supply,  
until on December 19 last the total  
volume of carbon monoxide in our prin-  
cipal illuminant amounted to nearly 31 per  
cent. Almost one-third of the gas used  
in Washington is composed of one of the  
most deadly gases known to science—a  
gas so deadly that the most eminent  
chemist of our time has said that it is  
a question whether its manufacture  
should not be prohibited altogether.  
While the District government has been  
spending millions to purify the water sup-  
ply; while the health office has been try-  
ing to protect the people from the ill  
effects of contaminated milk; while  
scientists and philanthropists have sought  
to exterminate the insuperable germs  
that prey upon human life and energy, a  
public utilities corporation has been pour-  
ing into our homes a noxious poison,  
simply because a gas heavily charged  
with carbon monoxide is cheaper to make  
and yet complies with the letter of the  
law!  
"Law honesty" is what Theodore Roose-  
velt calls that sort of thing—technical  
compliance with the letter of the law,  
ignoring the morality of the transaction.  
It is the prime duty of Congress in this  
matter to see that "law honesty" in the  
manufacture of gas shall be so strictly  
defined in the statutes hereafter that the  
distribution of an illuminant: three times  
as deadly as it should be will mean  
punishment for the person or persons re-  
sponsible therefor.  
The legalized sale of a gas so dangerous  
as that we are now using should be  
stopped in this community. It should be  
stopped at once.

The St. Louis Times wants to know  
"What is the best day of the year?"  
We do not know for sure, but if it is  
a question of making the best of our  
opportunities, why not say "to-day?"  
The President, the Senate, and a Trust.  
The Senate has received a dose of its own  
medicine in the President's reminder that  
the heads of executive departments are  
subject only to the direction of the  
Executive, and that no legislative man-  
date can issue to them save in the form  
of law. At the last session the Senate  
adopted a resolution to the effect that  
heads of bureaus and departments should  
communicate with that body only through  
the medium of the President. Turn about  
is fair play, and it is only right that the  
Senate should for its part communicate  
with heads of departments only through  
the President. Let us have dignity, gen-  
tlemen, and plenty of it, all around.  
What became of the far-famed Senatorial  
courtesy when the Attorney General was  
"directed," instead of "requested," to do  
a certain thing? That unhappy resolu-  
tion was fair game, and the President  
quickly put the shot home.  
Nor has the Senate any inherent and  
inalienable and constitutional right to  
call on executive officers for their reasons  
for doing or not doing what they  
conceive to be their duty. Mr. Cleveland  
fought that out with a Republican Senate  
early in his Presidential career, when the  
Senate sought to obtain from him his  
reasons for making removals. He re-  
fused to transmit confidential documents  
that Senators were anxious to see, and  
there was the usual Senatorial sputtering  
and adoption of resolutions, but nothing  
came of it, for neither House of Congress  
can coerce the Executive if he refuses to  
budge. Yet Mr. Cleveland sent to the  
Senate his reasons for action, just as Mr.  
Roosevelt has done, though denying the  
right of the Senate to require them. That  
is natural, for every public official should  
be willing to justify his actions, and  
whatever may be the technical right of  
the Executive to keep them, he owes it  
to the people to make it clear why he

does thus and so. Mr. Roosevelt is surely  
not at fault in the way of secretiveness.  
Publicity is one of his strong points, and  
so the Senate has all the information ob-  
tainable on the subject-matter of its  
resolution.

The resolution related to the alleged  
permission given during the panic of 1907  
by the President to the United States  
Steel Corporation to take over a con-  
trolling interest in the Tennessee Coal  
and Iron Company, a transaction that  
was thought by many to be in violation  
of the anti-trust act. Mr. Roosevelt  
makes it plain that he did not give direct  
assent to this transaction, merely giving  
those interested in it to understand that  
he did not feel it his public duty to  
interpose any objection. Subsequently  
the Attorney General advised that there  
was no legal ground for action against  
the steel corporation, and no such action  
has been instituted. Mr. Roosevelt acted,  
or refrained from action, in the belief  
that he was contributing to the amelio-  
ration of the panic, as he undoubtedly was.  
There will always be differences of  
opinion about the wisdom of his atti-  
tude, but would the President's critics  
have behaved differently in a like crisis?  
If any of them disagree with the At-  
torney General's opinion that the steel  
trust is a good trust, they have the op-  
tion of going into the courts and dem-  
onstrating to the contrary. The inhibitions  
of the Sherman act can be enforced by  
any citizen who has the requisite evi-  
dence.

A Philadelphia man left home one evening  
thirty-two years ago, and returned  
only last week. It will take something  
better than a lodge meeting excuse to  
square that.

"Mr. Carnegie gave away \$50,322,000 last  
year," says the Detroit Free Press. But  
it did not make the popular hit that  
his giving away of those tariff secrets  
made, we fancy.

Perhaps it is as well for Mr. Roosevelt's  
peace of mind that his term is nearing  
its end. We do not believe the unmo-  
lested supply of superstitious English  
adjectives would be anything like suf-  
ficient for another four years' require-  
ments.

The silence enveloping Mr. Tim Wood-  
ruff nowadays is so dense one might  
be moved to suspect it may have extended  
even to his waistcoat.

People who love the old songs probably  
think often of "How Firm a Foundation,"  
as they cautiously tread the streets of  
the Capital these slippery times.

Lillian Russell says she will publish  
2,000 love letters she has received from  
time to time during her stage career. If  
they include those of her matrimonial  
victims, they may be instructive, if not  
thrillingly interesting.

"Living like a lord" frequently means  
living about five minutes ahead of the  
sheriff.

It is fair to presume that old man  
Harris would have been awarded a hero  
medal by the jury that made a mistrial  
in the case of son "Beach" had "Beach"  
and not the old man been killed in the  
famous shootout.

The Tennessee legislature is in session  
in Nashville, and the North Carolina,  
Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi boot-  
leggers fear the worst.

A 10,000-word hypothetical question is  
being prepared in the Hains case. The  
jury, of course, isn't expected to have  
the most glimmering idea what it means.

It must be something of a relief to Mr.  
Burton, too, not to be quite so promiscu-  
ously "mentioned" any more.

"Jingle, jingle, jingle bells, jingle all  
the way; oh, what fun it is to ride in a  
one-horse open shay!"

As an actor, we were inclined to think  
Jim Corbett far above the usual pugilistic  
product, but his talk of a fight with Jack  
Johnson indicates that his ideas of ad-  
vertising himself are strictly pugilistic.

"There will be no snow," said the  
weather man. And the snow-contrary  
thing-came right along, anyway.

Famous 'possum hunters are scouring  
Georgia from one end to the other in  
quest of the necessary number for the  
perfect success of the Taft banquet.  
Moreover, the colonels expect every patri-  
otic marsupial to come out of its lair,  
and die like a gentleman—regretting,  
even as Nathan Hale did, that each has  
but one life to give for his country.

"A Kansas City boy ate axle grease,  
thinking it was caviare," says the Bir-  
mingham Age-Herald. Well, was he really  
disappointed?

Japan desires "peace abroad and econ-  
omy at home." Reminds one of the talk  
our American forefathers indulged in.

That Mrs. Brown who says she is "too  
young to accept the presidency of the  
Federated Women's Clubs, is entirely out  
of order. The recognition of such a pre-  
cedent would mean a perpetual vacancy  
in the presidency.

Scylla and Charybdis, now that they  
have disappeared, may as well prepare to  
join the goodly company of myths.

Aeroplane are quoted at "\$5,000 and  
up." At that, however, the machine is  
not guaranteed to stay up.

Public Life of Millionaires.  
E. S. Meritt, in the Atlantic Monthly.

The most novel detail of all novel ad-  
vertising processes has been the elevation  
by advertisement of the richest Ameri-  
can families into a sort of public life.  
People in general being very much inter-  
ested in money, and especially in large  
collections of it, are interested in persons  
who have the use of such collections,  
and like, apparently, to be kept informed  
of the manner of life of such persons,  
and where they go and what they do.  
Recognizing and stimulating this interest,  
the American newspapers have fed it  
abundantly, yes, superabundantly, and so  
it has come about that whereas a rea-  
sonable measure of occasional publicity  
is one of the things that persons who can  
afford to satisfy their inclinations might  
naturally prefer, and try to obtain, it is  
one of the things that very, very rich  
people find it particularly hard, if not  
impossible, to command in this land.

Murder in Other Climes.

A defeated litigant in a Leipzig court  
killed the clerk and seriously injured the  
presiding judge. We have more than our  
share of assassinations, but there is a  
certain sort of consolation in the reflection  
that we do not have all of them, and  
that Tennessee or California may occa-  
sionally be matched in one of the most  
thoroughly policed countries in Europe.

## A LITTLE NONSENSE.

TAKES TIME.  
In spite of all  
My care, I'd state,  
I often write it  
—1908.

But pretty soon  
I'll fall in line  
And always get it  
—1909.

Result of Putting Off.  
"I've got something disagreeable to do  
to-day."  
"What's that?"  
"Yesterday's work."

Human Nature.  
"Automobile jokes always go good,"  
said the comedian with the seltzer  
siphon.  
"Yes, everybody has to pretend to un-  
derstand 'em," responded the comedian  
with the slatstick.

Discriminating.  
"She says she is not a woman to  
marry anybody."  
"I think she has fully demonstrated  
that. Three of her ex-husbands pay ex-  
cellent alimony, and even the fourth  
says something, I understand."

Very Rare.  
Men call it common sense. By jing,  
I don't know why.  
It is the most uncommon thing  
Beneath the sky.

An Opinion.  
"What do you think of the theatrical  
company I'm backing?"  
"I think you'd better back 'em off  
the boards," answered his horsey friend.

A Phase of Life.  
"Some men seem to think that their  
dollar ought to go for a dollar-fifty in  
trade."  
"And they seem to get away with it,  
too."

Removing a Blot.  
"Mister," inquired the tramp, "would  
youse contribute a dollar to help beautify  
your town?"  
"What's the idea?"  
"Fer a dollar I'll move on to de next  
town."

## CONGRESS IN ERROR.

Republican Organ's Opinion on Sec-  
retary Matter.  
From the New York Tribune.

We cannot see that the President  
brought any injurious indictment against  
Congress or against individual Congress-  
men. He complained that Congress had  
acted unreasonably and short-sighted-  
ly, and asked for the correction of a serious  
legislative blunder. There can hardly be  
two opinions about the folly of crippling  
the government in its legitimate efforts  
to enforce the statutes, to recover misap-  
propriated property, and to punish crimes  
inside as well as outside the government.

He complained that the Secret  
Service had been misused, or might be  
misused, to investigate the records of a  
few innocent members of Congress. The  
usefulness of the Secret Service has been  
demonstrated again and again, and its  
employment by the present administration  
has resulted in an enormous increase of  
respect for the Federal statutes and a  
great extension of the government's pow-  
ers of self-protection. On the other hand,  
in the last seven years the bureau de-  
serves to be enlarged and reorganized as  
an accredited agency of the Depart-  
ment of Justice. The action of the House  
of Representatives last year in trying to  
restrict its activities to technical Treas-  
ury Department work—detecting counter-  
feits, etc.—was a step backward. No side  
issues raised by a manifest misinterpre-  
tation of the President's protest should  
be allowed to interfere with a prompt  
recognition by the Committee on Appro-  
priations that it was in error and prompt  
action to repair last year's mistake.

## POLITICAL FREEDOM.

Distinct Advance in the Southern  
Point of View.  
From the Atlanta Constitution.

We may pass by as eliminated the  
fetich of negro domination, the only  
conceivable inheritance of the '60's that  
can be legitimately considered as  
bearing on the conditions of to-day. It  
was eliminated long since by Southern  
policies with a meaning unmistakable  
to the country. The white primary had  
made its removal indubitably final, and  
many of the Southern States have adopt-  
ed the additional precaution of electoral  
regulations.  
We are in a position, then, to discuss  
freely and fully the topics of this era  
from an unbiased economic and moral  
standpoint. It has taken us some time  
to arrive at this stage of freedom of  
political utterance, but the attainment  
is something for which to be distinctively  
thankful.  
If the Democrats of the South cannot  
meet the arguments and contentions of  
those who differ with them, let them  
be a confession of weakness of our own  
position which the Constitution is un-  
willing to make.

If we are to keep pace with the pres-  
ent, and to secure for the South those  
rights that clearly belong to her, we  
must think and act in the present.  
Any other course spells politi-  
cal stagnation and sectional isolation.  
The South will receive consideration  
at the hands of the nation only in the  
degree in which it arrives at its political  
freedom by the same route as the remain-  
der of the country—judicial, deliberate  
and sincere convictions upon living problems.  
We have at least reached the point  
where every man may do his own think-  
ing, and that is a distinct gain, and one  
that means much for the South.

Is Sixty-five a Fair Dead Line?  
From the New York Evening Post.

But will a fixed age limit rid the schools  
of senility? Set sixty-five as the dead-  
line, and the most obnoxious of all old  
professors will continue to fill chairs;  
we mean the kind that enters upon its  
dotage at the age of fifty, the premature  
fossil whose joy of life is dead, whose  
sympathy for ambition and ideals has  
gone cold, or whose mind sluggishly re-  
volves like an airless satellite, around a  
single idea. If the age limit will not  
surely work, an endurance test might  
make every professor over forty pass an  
examination in lecturing, and "flunk" the  
man whose students fall asleep. Lead  
the faculty on a long jaunt through con-  
temporary affairs, and give a passing  
mark only to those who are running  
strong at the finish and have not stum-  
bled at some "new thought" hurdle. So  
long as one has no prejudices against  
mere years, this plan might do admirably.

An Evil Eminence.  
From the Chicago Tribune.

How much better known to fame the  
Ananias for whom the clubs are named  
is one of the things that very, very rich  
people find it particularly hard, if not  
impossible, to command in this land.

American Supremacy.

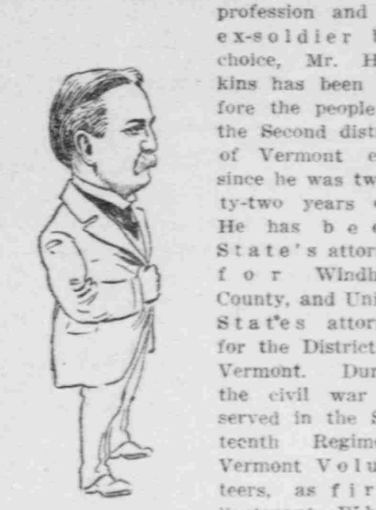
At present the United States seems to  
be first in war, first in peace, and first  
in sending aid to the suffering every-  
where.

It's a Regular Thing.

From the Boston Herald.  
"Later the President took a long cross-  
country horseback ride." This ought to  
be stereotyped.

## CAPITOL GOSSIP.

Representative Kittredge Haskins, of  
Vermont, is one of the oldest men in the  
House. He is on the shady side of  
seventy-three years of age. A lawyer by  
profession and an ex-soldier by  
choice, Mr. Has-  
kins has been be-  
fore the people of  
the Second District  
of Vermont ever  
since he was twenty-  
two years old.  
He has been a  
State's attorney  
for Windham  
County, and United  
States attorney  
for the District  
of Vermont. During  
the civil war he  
served in the Six-  
teenth Regiment,  
Vermont Volun-  
teers, as first  
lieutenant. When  
Peter T. Wash-  
burn was governor he appointed young  
Haskins colonel and chief of staff. He  
has served the Republican party in Ver-  
mont in almost every capacity, and as  
a reward was first sent to the house of  
delegates, serving as speaker during  
the special session in 1898, and the  
regular session following. He then was  
promoted to the State senate and trans-  
ferred to Washington as a Representative  
of his district for the Fifty-seventh  
Congress. He has been sent right along,  
up to date, by a large plurality.



REPRESENTATIVE HASKINS.

Mr. Latta, secretary to the President,  
is a daily visitor to the Capitol. He  
has not missed a day this week, bringing  
a message and sometimes two or three  
every day. The Fox's Quill in the  
Senate are getting wise, and when they  
have an intimation that Mr. Latta is  
near-by, some one of them moves execu-  
tive session, and the honorable secretary  
is left without.

When the House of Representatives  
passed the resolution appropriating \$500,  
000 for the earthquake sufferers in Sicily  
it got back in a quiet way at the Presi-  
dent.

The Senate, in its resolution, passed an  
appropriation for \$500,000, and approved  
the act of the President in ordering the  
supply boats Celtic and Calgosa to Sicily  
with supplies amounting to \$300,000.

The House resolution carried the same  
total amount of money, but it was not  
noticeable that they did not say a word  
about approving the President's act. The  
omission was noticed by Senator Hale  
when the House resolution was sent to  
the Senate, but the House had adjourned  
and the resolution was concurred in for  
the round sum of money, and the orders  
already issued by the President were  
not mentioned.

There is a contest in Missouri over the  
election of lieutenant governor. Both the  
Republican and Democratic candidates  
claim the election, and it must be set-  
tled in the legislature. This state of af-  
fairs may endanger the re-election of  
"Gum Shoe Bill" Stone to the Senate.  
The Republicans have control in the  
House and are outspoken in their threat  
to unseat enough Democrats to overcome  
the Democratic majority in the Senate.  
If the Democratic contestant for lieuten-  
ant governor persists in his claims,  
The temperance advocates are also after  
"Gum Shoe Bill," and if he is re-elected,  
he will know that he has had a scrim-  
mage.

Some of the Missouri Democrats are  
peculiarly situated just now. The bank-  
ers, who wouldn't stand for Mr. Bryan,  
voted the Republican national ticket,  
swallowing the platform, postal savings  
banks and all else. They have since come  
out of their trance and fear that the  
great evil will pass the "postal savings  
bank bill." The Missouri  
representatives are deluged with peti-  
tions from the bankers, asking them to  
prevent such legislation. The situation  
is laughable and the Democratic mem-  
bers of the delegation are enjoying the  
predicament of their constituents. "They  
helped to elect Mr. Taft," said one, "now  
let them take their medicine, and I hope  
it will be given in large doses."

## MR. BURTON'S VICTORY.

It Was a Triumph of People Over  
Republican Bosses.

From the Cleveland Leader.  
The signal triumph of Theodore E. Bur-  
ton in his fight for the Foraker toga is a  
many-sided thing. It makes of the Cleve-  
land Congressman one of the overhail-  
ing figures in American statesman-  
ship. It lends to Charles P. Taft the  
grace and luster of high-minded patri-  
otism and self-sacrifice. It adds force  
to the public conviction of the courage  
and wisdom and strength of the  
President-elect. And it administers the  
coup de grace to the self-seeking band  
of brigands which has attempted to  
rule the Republican party in Ohio.

The Burton victory was a victory for  
the people. Burton won because he was  
their choice, and Taft lost because he  
was the disreputable selfish character  
his enemies have painted him, but be-  
cause he was made the unwilling victim  
of the sordid ambition of Guilbert, Cox,  
Brown et al, self-appointed, self-anoint-  
ed bosses of the Republican party in  
Ohio.

There is always a day of reckoning for  
such men as those who have attempted  
to ride into power on the Taft Senatorial  
candidate. Their action in arrogating to  
themselves the name of the State cen-  
tral committee against the wishes of the  
majority of the committee was as daring  
a piece of colossal impudence as the  
written records of man reveal. That  
the evil day came to the Taft group, and  
that it was a great good fortune for the  
party they misrepresent, as well as for the  
whole people.

The cause of clean politics and the  
greater cause of civic righteousness and  
good government have won much in the  
outcome of this spectacular Senatorial  
battle. Not Ohio only, but all the nation,  
should be glad.

## President McKinley's Way.

From the Boston Herald.  
"The newspaper account of President  
Roosevelt and the young ladies who  
passed him while on horseback," said an  
old-time Washington man, "made me  
think of an incident that happened here  
the days of the 'big stick.' With three  
other men, and all riding bicycles, I had  
been over at Arlington. It was at the  
interment of the Maine sailors, I think,  
and coming down the long hill home the  
macadamized center of the roadway was  
the only place fit for bicycles. Half way  
down the hill we met up with an open  
hearse, moving very slowly, and, of course,  
than we were, and sticking to the good  
part of the road so closely that we  
couldn't pass. We whistled, but neither  
the driver, footman, nor the single occu-  
pant of the carriage paid any attention;  
probably they didn't hear us, but at any  
rate one of our party got mad and yelled,  
'Get the — out of the road!'"  
"The single occupant of the carriage  
looked around and immediately gave di-  
rections that resulted in the carriage  
drawing to one side and letting us pass.  
As we did so he raised his silk hat and  
said, 'I beg your pardon, gentlemen; I  
didn't see you.'"  
"It was President McKinley."

From the Boston Herald.

From the Ohio State Journal.  
When we hear a girl refer to her  
dresses and shoes as frocks and boots  
we know her father is making more  
money than he used to.

## WASHINGTON CHAT.

By THE SPECTATOR.

Miss Inez Millholland, who will gradu-  
ate at Vassar in about a year's time, is  
in the foremost ranks of the suffragettes  
in America. Whether her interest is  
merely faddish or an earnest thing only  
the future can prove, but looking at the  
position she occupies with unprejudiced  
eyes it is rather a sad one. Miss Mil-  
holland is the daughter of John Mil-  
holland, who was for a long time con-  
nected with the New York Tribune and  
was said to be Whitelaw Reid's alter  
ego. He writes himself in the biographi-  
cal dictionaries as a journalist and re-  
former, so his daughter doubtless files  
the proper colors, but she is so beautiful,  
so clever, and so talented that one can-  
not help but regret her championship  
of a lost cause. After a half century's  
campaigning it should be apparent to  
the suffragettes the world over that pub-  
lic opinion is distinctly against them and  
a graceful surrender is as admirable as  
a courageous defense. That these militant  
females will never surrender is a  
foregone conclusion, for the inability  
to recognize defeat is a part of the  
feminine equation; but that they should  
seek to absorb the energy of such a  
young woman as Miss Millholland, who  
is young and impressionable and whose  
devotion to the cause recalls the story  
of that Roman who imitated himself  
that his country might be saved, is re-  
grettable to all those who have seen  
many such fragile crafts stranded.

Miss Millholland is a beauty, fair in  
face and figure, with a manner almost  
masculine in its grasp and force, but  
with the eternal feminine temperament.  
Her father is of New York, her mother  
of Boston, and yet she might be a daugh-  
ter of the Mide, with all its warmth, pas-  
sion and devotion. Her childhood was  
spent in London, where her father lived  
for some time as the agent for the  
Batcheller Pneumatic Tube Company; her  
girlhood in Berlin, where she was a pupil  
at Miss Luce's school and where she  
carried off all the honors, and for the  
last three years she has been a student  
at Vassar. It was in Berlin that she  
first appeared before the public in French  
and German plays given under her  
teacher's patronage, the intricacies of  
which would seem to have been a part  
of an American girl to master, but there  
is no such word as impossible in the  
lexicon of this ambitious young woman.  
She made such a success that it set the  
staid academicians by the ears, and her  
historical fame was the talk of the hour.  
Miss Millholland wore her honors with  
a most interesting nonchalance, a non-  
chalance that was undoubtedly assumed,  
because she is essentially a woman who  
needs applause, and she is never so  
much at her best as in the limelight.

Nothing has created such a sensation  
in the social circles at the Capital this  
winter as the announcement of the en-  
gagement of Preston Gibson to Grace  
McMillan Jarvis, and yet just why it  
should be such a talked-of event no one  
seems to understand. Grace Jarvis is  
still in her teens, a beautiful, graceful,  
charming, and cultivated girl. Preston  
Gibson is hardly in his thirties, and he is  
a cultivated man with a past. In the life-  
time of his father and mother he was one  
of the little coterie that kept things lively  
on Connecticut avenue, in the vicinity of  
Dupont Circle, but at that time he was  
nothing more than a mischievous boy,  
and no one would have predicted that he  
would become a "bold, bad man," which,  
indeed, he is far from being if the testi-  
mony of those who know him best can be  
accepted. Just why he was unable to  
live with Minna Field, with whom he  
eloped from that famous school at Dobbs  
Ferry, the papers in her divorce suit do  
not properly set forth.

Ernest Moore, the English portrait  
painter, who spent several weeks in  
Washington last year painting the British  
Ambassador and other noted people,  
is in town again with his charming bride,  
whom he married in the early fall, and  
who is one of the most interesting women  
who has come to us recently. Mrs.  
Moore is typically English, young, with  
beautiful eyes, superb coloring, and a  
rank and insatiable appetite. She has  
been a great success here and richly  
deserves all the prestige she has attained.  
Mr. Moore has taken a temporary studio  
in Connecticut avenue, where he proposes  
to give an exhibition of his work.

## RIGHT TO BE A WOMAN.

A Privilege Some of the Sex Would  
Like to Retain.

From Life.  
Those of us who happen to have